

THE EVENING DISPATCH.

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PROVO CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1895.

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WILD CATHOLICS

Mob and Would Kill An Ex-Catholic Preacher.

SAVED BY THE MILITIA.

Catholics in Savannah, Georgia, Enraged By Ex-Priest Slattery's Attack on Their Religion Surround the Masonic Temple And Throw Stones, Etc.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—This has been the most exciting night in the history of Savannah.

For five hours, the city has trembled on the verge of religious riots.

The entire white military force of the city, except the artillery, has been on duty. There are ten infantry companies and the Georgia hussars, the latter being dismounted.

A mob, estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000, the greater part being Catholics, has challenged their forbearance to the extreme.

But for the coolness of Mayor Meyers and the officers commanding the troops, blood might have been shed.

Bayonet charges were made several times to clear the streets, but the mob which had gathered about the Masonic temple, one of the prominent buildings of the city and situated in the heart of Savannah, stubbornly refused to retire.

For three days it had been apparent that grave trouble was brewing. The city had been liberally placarded with notices that ex-Priest Slattery and his wife, described as an ex-nun, would lecture here on the 26th.

Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at once took steps to prevent their appearance. Petitions were circulated, asking Mayor Meyers to refuse permission to the ex-priest to hold his lecture. The petition said that if Slattery were allowed to speak, there would be disorder and riot. About 500 persons signed the petition. When it was presented to the mayor by a committee of 12 Catholics, including the president of the divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, he handed them a written opinion from the corporation attorney to the effect that he, as mayor, had no power to abridge the right of speech guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and Georgia. In his opinion, the city attorney said, there could be no disorder or trouble if those who were offended by Slattery's remarks, would stay away from his lecture.

Mayor Meyers also asked the committee to advise all Catholics to keep away from the lecture.

"I can't stop this man from lecturing," said the mayor, who is a Hebrew, "but I can prevent disorder and I will do so. If the police are not sufficient force to do so, the military will be appealed to. Riot will not be tolerated."

The committee stated that it was their desire to have the lecture, and they would use their influence in that direction. They did so, but their efforts utterly failed. All of today it had been rumored that mobs would come from different sections of the city and that Slattery would be killed. The fact that he was to put on the garb of a priest in the course of his lecture spread like wild fire and raised an intense feeling among Catholics.

Mayor Meyers issued instructions to Chief McDermott to have the entire available police force on hand at the Masonic temple. Fifteen policemen were stationed inside the hall and thirty others were massed in front. By 7 o'clock several hundred had collected. When Slattery arrived, the mob had not assumed large enough proportions to cope with the police.

By 8 o'clock a howling mob of over 1,500 surrounded the Masonic hall. In the hall were an audience of about 400, including a number of ladies. The lecturer had hardly begun before bricks and cobblestones began to rain on the windows. The police had closed all the heavy inside shutters, thus saving the audience from injury, only two or three being injured by falling glass. The rest of the police force was called out and fifty men were soon in front of the hall. The mob made rushes to secure an entrance but were driven back by the force. Before 9 o'clock the mob had grown to between 3,000 and 4,000. Windows after windows in the Masonic temple were crashed. Cries of "kill him," "Down with Slattery," "Death to the renegade" were heard.

Chief McDermott summoned the mayor. The lecture closed at 9:30 o'clock and it was apparent that it meant the loss of many lives for the lecturer and audience to leave the hall upstairs a number of members of secret organizations who had cheered Slattery's declaration that he belonged to them, had gathered around the priest to defend him as he left the hall. A number, it was evident, had come armed in anticipation of trouble. As the ex-priest was about to leave the hall with his friends, the chief of police stopped them and refused to allow any one to go down stairs. Outside, Mayor Meyers and Colonel Gerrard were in consultation. The mob hissed at the police and hooted at their orders to disperse. The military alarm, eleven taps on all fire bells in the city, was sent in, but when it sounded the mob decided it.

"Bring on your military," some of the leaders shouted.

"To hell with them; they can't save Slattery."

The Georgia Hussars, dismounted, under command of Major Mildren, were the first to respond. The organization contained thirty men in all. The mob evidently believed this was all it was intended to bring out and laughed

at them as they drew up in front of the hall. Soon after, the tramp of other military was heard and four companies of the Savannah volunteer guards, under command of Colonel Gerrard, swung into position in front of the hall with fixed bayonets and rifles loaded with ball cartridges. By order of the mayor the guards formed in two single lines and charged the mob with fixed bayonets, in the hope of breaking it up. The mob was shoved back slowly, but refused to break and occasionally rocks were thrown at the hall. The mob was sullen and defiant, and apparently determined. Six companies from the First regiment, under command of Lieutenant O'Reilly, came up soon afterwards, making eleven companies on the ground.

In the hall the audience was still penned up, some of the women were crying and those who ventured to glance out at the risk of a broken head saw the mob and the long lines of artillery in all directions and found nothing to encourage them. The military were deploying so as to drive the mob back, and form a hollow square about the hall while the consultation of the commanding officers and mayor was held.

Captain J. H. Dillon, one of the most prominent Catholics of the city, tendered his services as peace-maker. He brought Vicar-General Caffery, who is in charge of the diocese in the absence of Bishop Becker, to the scene of the trouble. The vicar-general addressed a portion of the mob.

"This man Slattery," said he "can do your church no harm. You are bringing disgrace upon your religion by your conduct here tonight. It can mean but one thing, and that is, you wish to disperse and go home. Do not render it necessary to shed blood here tonight."

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A few of those he addressed shook the vicar-general by the hand and left, but the majority stood still.

Major Mildren and others urged the mob to disperse, but to no purpose. With a double line of soldiers a block was formed and while the rest of the military kept the crowd back nearly all of the audience passed out of the hall amid hisses.

Slattery and his wife and a few men remained in the hall. Colonel W. W. Gordon, of the West Georgia cavalry, informed Slattery's wife that it was his intention to leave the First regiment, and the hussars to protect the hall while the guards' battalion escorted Slattery to the Pulaski house.

At some time before she would consent to leave her husband. She was assured that under no circumstances would the mob be allowed to harm him. The guards then banked about the door of the hall with the police and Slattery was brought down.

As he came out with the police and the mayor there was a howl from the mob. The other military, charging, pushed it back in all directions. Slattery was placed in the center of the military, and headed by a detachment of mounted police and with foot police on the sides and four companies of infantry, amid hisses and jeers marched to the Pulaski house. At the hotel a mob of 500 or 600 had gathered. The military made a solid mass in front of the entrance, presented bayonets and Slattery walked in. A detachment of police was left at the hotel to guard him over night. Every door to the hotel was locked and guarded. At Masonic hall the seven companies remained as guard for Mrs. Slattery and to prevent further damage to property. Finding that Slattery had gone the mob largely dwindled away.

Mrs. Slattery was placed in a carriage later in the night and with a strong force of police was brought to the hotel. The military was still on duty at midnight.

Threats are made that they will be driven from the city tomorrow. Prominent Catholics and the priests are using their influence to quell the riotous element.

Several policemen were so injured that they had to be sent home. Several of the militarymen were wounded by being struck by rocks.

Slattery's manager was knocked senseless with a sandbag.

At 2 a. m. a large police force is still at the hotel. It will guard the premises all night.

A "DON'T" FOR BRUSH BOYS.

The Tailor Tells How the Coat Collar Is Quickly Ruined.

The most difficult thing to fit on a man is a coat collar, and it is the easiest thing to get out of shape, except perhaps the knees of the trousers. A tailor molds and shapes a collar with his hands and hot goose to conform with the measurements he has taken of the shape of an individual's shoulders, and it does not take a great deal of ill usage to destroy his work.

"The worst enemy a coat collar has," said the tailor, "is the colored boy who brushes your clothes in the barber shop, hotel or sleeping car. When he helps you on with your overcoat, he reaches under for your collar, grasps the overcoat collar with the other hand and gives your undercoat two or three smart jerks, which pulls the collar down and away from the neck and bunches it on the shoulders, and the overcoat finishes the work of destroying its shape. This should never be allowed under any consideration."

"The proper way to keep the coat collar in place is to shrug your shoulders forward after you have put the coat on. The collar will then fall into place on your neck; the cloth will adjust itself to the shape of your shoulders and stay there. Don't pull the collar about, and don't, above all, allow the brush boy to pull your coat out of shape under the pretense of getting your overcoat on your shoulders."

Brush boys will please note.—Kansas City Star.

DISTRICT COURT.

Captain W. E. Davis Wins His Civil Case.

CARTER GETS 30 DAYS.

The Mandamus Proceedings Against Commissioner Dudley Did Not Lie—Another Big Water Suit—Other Business Transacted by the Court.

The following business was transacted before Judge King yesterday afternoon after the close of our report:

M. P. Nielsen of Vineyard, the young man indicted for assaulting with a deadly weapon one John F. Anderson, an aged man, on January 15, 1895, pleaded not guilty. Hearing of his case was set for Saturday next.

Farley Carter, the young man who had the encounter with Harry Harrison, saloon keeper of this city, on the night of January 21, 1895, wherein it was alleged that he waylaid Harrison and struck him over the head with a bottle, appeared for arraignment upon the indictment that had been found against him. E. E. Dudley was appointed to defend the young man, and after consultation with the attorney, Mr. Carter went before the judge and pleaded guilty. He stated to the judge that he had waylaid Harrison and struck him with his hand, but not with a bottle or any other weapon. Attorney Dudley explained that Carter had been held in the county jail ever since the commission of the offense. The judge sentenced Carter to a term of thirty days longer in the county jail.

The application of P. H. Beesley for a writ of mandamus directing Commissioner Dudley to submit the evidence in the case of P. G. Webber vs. P. H. Beesley to a jury was taken up. After a hearing, during which a vast amount of law and many cases were cited the judge denied the application.

The jury in the case of W. E. Davis vs. Darro Brothers brought in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$275.55. James Mars of Grantsville was arraigned on a charge of petit larceny, stealing a harness from William Bush of Pleasant Grove on July 13, 1894, and on a charge of burglary committed by breaking into the barn of J. H. Hayes of Pleasant Grove on the same date. E. E. Corfman was appointed to defend Mars; a plea of not guilty was entered and trial set for Saturday. A bench warrant was ordered to be issued for John Doe Martin who was a partner with Mars in the commission of these offenses.

Anna Marks vs. Daniel Sullivan. Writ of assistance issued, on motion of John M. Zane, attorney for Mrs. Marks.

Nellie F. Green vs. O. E. Carey. Judgment by default for \$1242.23, principal and interest and \$100.00 attorney's fee.

First National Bank vs. Wm. Probert. Decree of foreclosure for \$2793.50.

Nephi Savings Bank vs. Wm. Probert. Decree of foreclosure for \$1880.30.

Ellen Stain vs. John Harding. Case dismissed.

E. Corfman was appointed guardian ad litem for Abraham Owen Smoot, Isaac Albert Smoot, Alice Smoot, Electa La Priole Smoot, Fern Smoot and Sarah Bullock, minors, in the friendly suit to quiet title to land distributed from the Bullock estate. Decree as prayed for by Wm. Bullock et al plaintiffs, was granted.

It was ordered that the marshal pay mileage to W. F. Gregory from Mike Springs, Nevada, who was subpoenaed on one of the United States vs. Alma Hague cases, also the district attorney, witness on same case, be paid mileage.

THIS MORNING.

Jerry M. Richardson of Park City who is under a continuing bail bond of \$1,000.00 appeared and pleaded not guilty to the indictment found against him. Hearing of his case was set for Wednesday of next week. Judge Powers will defend him. The indictment accuses Richardson of having committed rape upon the person of one Lucy J. Seamon at Wasatch. To enable him to accomplish his designs it is alleged that Richardson gave the girl some blackberry brandy containing a drug to drink.

Lars Jacobson of Lake View appeared and pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation. His attorney, Mr. Whitecotton pleaded extenuating circumstances and Mr. Jacobson promised faithfully to obey the law in the future. A fine of \$50.00 was imposed, and the defendant was allowed sixty days time in which to raise the money. If it is not paid in that time Mr. Jacobson will go to the penitentiary for 50 days.

THE CASE ON TRIAL

is a very important irrigation suit entitled James F. Broadbent vs. Brooklyn Irrigation & Canal company, being tried by Judge King, parties of Sevier county. Mr. Broadbent alleges that his land is being greatly damaged unlawfully by the waste waters from the canals of the defendant company. Thurman & Wedgwood represent Mr. Broadbent and Hon. Jos. L. Rawlins of Salt Lake and Attorney Stewart of Richfield appear for defendants.

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